

C. #1660

Evidentiary Document No. 5209.

Examination of Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan.

Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan, aged 42, of Inanam, duly sworn, states.

"I was born in Sandakan 42 years ago, of Chinese parents. I adopted the Muslim religion 24 years ago. My home is now at Inanam. I used to be a merchant of native tobaccos but shortly before the Japanese occupation I began to trade in rice. At present I am without occupation.

At the time of the rising on Oct. 9th, 1943, I was living at Inanam. I did not take part in the fighting but on the night of the 9/10 October one of the leading guerrillas came to my house and told me to collect a band of Dusuns and Bajaus and join the guerrillas. I spoke to a number of Dusuns and Bajaus and told them to assemble in Inanam on the 13th. On that day about 60 of them came into the town but when they saw Japanese soldiers there, they quickly dispersed. I myself then went away with my wife and child to Krambunai and stayed there a fortnight.

On the 28th October, two Chinese detectives and some Bajaus, all armed with shot-guns, came to my house during the night and arrested me and my wife. We were taken in a lorry to the Japanese Resident's house in Jesselton. The Resident asked me if it was true that I had become leader of a guerrilla band. I said, 'No'. He then struck me on the head with a knife. The next day my wife and I were taken to the K.T. office in Jesselton. We were not given any trial there, but we were questioned. I was accused of killing a Japanese in Inanam. This was untrue and I said so. A.K.T. named Hassegawa then beat me. After beating me he went into the next room where my wife was and I heard him questioning and beating her. My wife was then released but I was told by the Chief of the K.T. that I would be kept in prison for two years. I was removed to the jail about Nov. 1st.

During the following months, while I was in Jesselton prison, many Chinese and other local peoples were brought into the prison under arrest. About 7 or 8 were put in each cell. They had been arrested in Tuaran, Mengattal, Telipok, Inanam, Penampang, Jesselton and Kota Belud. They were arrested because the Japanese suspected them of having taken part in the rising. I was able to talk to them in prison. Many of them were people I knew quite well. I can give you the names of some of them, for example, Jus Stephens, Charles Peters (C.P.O.), Wong Chu An, Tang Chin Tsu (Capt. China of Inanam) and many others. There was also there Ko Ming (who I think is now in the police), and Simon

Ho of Tuaran, a trader in rice - he had been told he would be kept in prison for ten years. I am certain from talking to these Chinese that none of them had been given a trial or allowed to defend himself. They were just questioned and beaten and then sometimes told they would be kept in prison for so long.

One day, I think in January or February, 1944, early in the morning, I saw a great number of Chinese and other prisoners taken out of their cells and their hands were then tied. There were several K.T. in charge of these prisoners. At a parade held by the Australians I picked out four of these men. They were Nukushina, Inaba, Mukai and Nakao; I could recognise them again. I saw these K.T. and some other Japanese march off the prisoners towards the railway line which ran outside the jail. I did not see what happened after that but I heard a locomotive and trucks move off. I saw the four K.T. whom I have named, and the other Japanese, return the same day without the civilians, whom I have not seen since. Later I heard that some of the prisoners had been executed that day and the rest shot. There were about 170 of them.

As I can speak several dialects of Chinese as well as Malay, Dusun and Bajau, the Japanese began to use me as a interpreter, soon after I had been in prison. I do not speak Japanese but they also used a Japanese interpreter who spoke to me in Chinese. They used to take me out with them sometimes, but I continued to live in the prison.

About this time the Japanese heard that the Suluk people who live in the islands off the West Coast, had been concerned in the rising. I don't know myself whether they had been concerned or not. In February, 1944, a party of Japanese went by boat from Jesselton to one of these islands called Mantanani, and took me with them as interpreter. The approximate numbers of the party were: K.T. - 13; Japanese soldiers - 24; native policemen - 6. I know the names of six of the K.T. in this party: Inaba, Endo, Nukushina, Uchiyama, Kiuchi and Yamakata (who was later transferred to Sibu, I believe). We also took a Suluk, and a Chinese named Tong Ah Seong.

We left Jesselton about 11 o'clock at night and arrived at Mantanani Island early the next morning. When we landed, the K.T. and the native police went round the village, telling the people to assemble in two large houses. This was in the main village, Kg. Mantanani. They also sent some men to a village on the other side of the island (the east side) to bring the people from there across to Kg. Mantanani. These came along later under their

headman, Heji Salila. At last about 200 people were collected together in the main village. One of the K.T. who could speak Malay then asked the people if there was a Chinese guerrilla named Lim Tin Fatt in hiding on the island. One of the Suluks answered 'NO'. This Suluk was told to step forward and a Japanese interpreter named Masuda took him outside the house and killed him with a sword. I saw this happen. Then the interpreter came back to the house and more questions were asked. The Suluks would not answer because they were afraid. Masuda then seized one of the Suluks and hit him. The Suluks shouted in anger and one of them threw a spear which wounded a native policeman. The people began to run away. The Japs pointed their machine-gun at the crowd and told me to shout to them that they would be fired on, if they did not remain there quietly. So they stayed still. Then one of the K.T. read out a list of names of Suluk men. The native policemen arrested these men and tied their hands. I think the Japs got this list from the headman of another Suluk island. In the evening of that day, about 6 p.m. we all went back to Jesselton in the boat, taking with us the 58 Suluks who had been arrested.

These Suluks were taken first to the K.T. office at Jesselton where they were each given a slip of paper with their name on. I was with them then. They were then taken to the prison. Every day after that, for a week or so, five or six K.T. came to the prison and took back a few Suluks to the office for questioning. I was sometimes used as an interpreter while the Suluks were being questioned. The K.T. used to ask them what they had done in the rising, whether they had attacked the Custom House or burnt the rubber. If the Suluk said 'No' he was beaten with a stick about 4 foot long, as thick as a police baton. They were beaten all over the body. Some of them during the beatings admitted having done what the Japanese said they had done. I cannot tell whether they were true confessions or whether they only admitted the things because they were beaten so cruelly. There were no trials. Sometimes I saw Suluks tied and water poured down their throats till their stomach was full. Then the K.T. would jump on the man's stomach or kick it. I did not see any actually die during the torture but most of them were nearly dead when they were dragged away. Many of them died each day in prison as a result of these tortures. I never saw or heard of any medical treatment being given them in prison. All the food they got was a little sago. I don't know what was done with the bodies. I solemnly state that I personally witnessed Suluks being flogged and tortured by each one of the K.T. whom I have named as going on the first trip to Mantanani. Other K.T. who had not been to the island also took part in these tortures; I don't know all their names. I do not know the names of any but a few of the Suluks. I saw Panglima Ali and O.T. Arsat flogged and tortured by Mukai. I saw Panglima Sibul flogged and tortured by Endo; I saw Tatung flogged and tortured by Sgt. Major Hayashi. I saw Masuki flogged and tortured by Hasegawa. All these men died a



A few days after their beating in Jesselton prison. I have no doubt that their deaths were in each case due solely to the floggings they had received by the men named. They all seemed fit men before they were tortured. Inaba, Nukushina, Uchiyama, Kiuchi and Yamakata also beat severely in my presence Suluks who soon afterwards died, but I do not know the names of the Suluks they flogged.

The day after our return from the visit to Mentanani that I have described, the Japanese went there again, taking me with them. The K.T. who went this time included the following: Lt. Shimizu, who was in command; Yamakata, second command; Kiuchi; Nukushina; Inaba; Mukai; Endo; Uchiyama; Kato; Fuma; and a Suluk, and some native police also accompanied us.

We landed on the south side of the island in the later afternoon. Leaving a small party with a machine gun to guard the boat, the rest of us proceeded to Kg. Mentanani which was about 40 minutes walk up the west side of the island. Arriving there we established ourselves in a mosque a little outside the village. In the village we found only six men, all of them old, and about a hundred women and children. The Japs sent for these six old men, one by one, and questioned them in the mosque. Masuda and I acted as interpreters. Yamakata did the interrogating. He asked each of them where Lim Tin Fatt was, and a Suluk named Omar Chuki (who came from Tawi Tawi and had helped the guerrillas). The old men said these two were not in Mentanani Island. Each of them was beaten when he said this.

I will tell you what happened to these six men the next day. In the morning Yamakata and Masuda and two Japanese soldiers took these men to a smaller island a few miles away. I saw them go off in a Suluk prau, which the old men rowed. I was told they were going to look for Lim Tin Fatt and the Suluk guerrilla. That afternoon I saw the boat return without the six old men. I heard that the Japanese had killed them on the small island.

We spent the first night in the mosque. The next morning, while the old men were being taken away, the Japanese told the women that they must go out into the jungle and search for Lim Tin Fatt and Omar Chuki, and also try to bring back six young Suluks who we believed had run away from the village the day before when the Japs arrived. While the women were out searching the Japs remained by the mosque. They took eggs and fowl from the village and stole some other things from the houses. In the evening the women returned saying that they had found no one.

The same evening the Japs caught a young Suluk who had come down from the hills in the north of the island to look for food in the village. On being questioned he said

there were five other Suluk men still hiding on the island. We tied this man's hands and, taking him with us, we all left the Kg. and went down to 'South Bay' where we spent the night. Our boat was sent off towards Tuaran to give the islanders the impression that we had gone away.

The next morning the Japanese formed themselves into three parties to search through the island. Our party, under Kiuchi, was sent along the west side of the island, and was commanded by Shimizu. The third party, with Yamakata in charge, was ordered to move up the eastern side of the island and converge on Kg. Mentanani from the north; Tong Ah Seong went with this party. In my party were Lt. Shimizu, Endo and two soldiers with a machine gun. We had not been going long - about 15 or 20 minutes - when we heard sounds of firing on the west side of the island. We thought this firing must come from the first party which had moved off in that direction. All my party at once hurried towards the sound of the firing. As we ran along, we could hear shots being fired. After about 15 minutes we reached the scene of the firing. It was a stretch of ground with thick grass and bushes between the jungle and the shore.

It was about 400 yards from the Kg. and parts of the Kg. were visible from it - I saw Inaba and Kiuchi and the rest of the Japanese party, and about 50 yards away I saw a number of Suluk women bunched together, not far from the edge of the jungle. There were two Japanese soldiers lying dead on the ground. One had a wound in his shoulder; it had been made by a spear. Inaba had a cut on his face and Kiuchi was wounded (in the groin I think). These two K.T. and three uninjured Japanese soldiers were firing with rifles and pistols into the jungle where I could see some Suluk men. The Japanese were not firing at the women. I could see the bodies of some Suluk men on the ground; I couldn't say how many there were.

When my party arrived on the scene, Lt. Shimizu gave an order in Japanese to the two men in our party who were bringing the machine gun. They at once began firing into the edge of the jungle where the Suluk men appeared to be and into the group of women in the open near the jungle. Just as the firing ceased, I saw the third party arrive with Yamakata. (They had further to come than my party, but they did not have a m/g to carry). I can't remember if Tong came too. After the firing I saw Yamakata and Endo, immediately followed by Shimizu, Nukushina, Mukai and Inaba go up to the wounded and shoot them with pistols. I did not see Kiuchi shoot the wounded; he had been wounded himself. The dead numbered about 6 men and about 50 women and children.

These <sup>w</sup>omen were the women from the south Kg. who had been summoned to Kg. Mentanani on the first day

and were now trying to get back to their own village; they may have thought the Japs had gone. The men who were killed were Suluks who had hidden from the Japs. I do not know if the Suluk men or the Japanese attacked first. I never saw any Suluk on the island carrying a firearm; they had only spears and parangs.

The Japanese did not bury the Suluks they had killed.

I was told to stay with Nahar and watch the Jap dead. They sent someone to order the motor boat to come up so that their dead and wounded could be taken aboard. The boat came up and lay off the shore a little south of where we were. A prau was used to take the two dead and the two wounded out to where the boat lay. The boat remained at anchor there.

Majusa then told me to come with the Japs to the kg. We went to the place where the women were. Tong and I were ordered to remove the gold rings and money from the women. The native police were sent away. The K.T. and the soldiers tied the women's hands and then strung them together with rope. The ends of the rope were made fast to pillars of the mosque. The women were crying. Then they were shot with the machine gun. I do not know who gave the order to fire. Shimizu was in charge of the party.

After the gun had stopped firing, the K.T. shot with their pistols those of the women who were still alive. It was the K.T. not the soldiers, who did this: the job was done with pistols.

The dead were left there. They numbered about 20 or 30 and there were some children among them.

Then the Japanese set fire to the village and returned to the boat. We left that evening. The engine gave trouble on the way back. We spent the night in the boat and reached Jesselton about 9 a.m. the next day.

The Japs never gave any reason that I heard for killing the women. Endo said to me as we were leaving: "Tidak boleh kasih hidup ini bangsa. Bunuh kasih habis" (We can't leave this people alive. We have killed them all).

Of all the Suluks who were massacred on that day, I know the name of only one, Haji Salila, the priest whom I mentioned earlier as having brought the women from the village in the south-east to the main kg. at the orders of the Japs. As he lay there wounded after the first machine-gunning, I saw Shimizu, Mukai and Yamakata each fire their pistols into his body.



All the Japanese K.T. who came on this second visit were present at the killing at the mosque, except Kiuchi and Inaba.

Four or five days after this, the Japanese took me on a third visit to Mentanani Island. Tong did not come with us this time. I cannot remember the Japanese who came this time: we only stayed 3 or 4 hours on the island. We did not see any living person on the island but the Japs took back a few ducks they found in the village. We visited both the scenes of the shooting. The bodies at the mosque had not been removed. They were smelling. It looked as if some of the bodies near the beach had disappeared. They may have been taken away and buried or they may have been washed away by the high tide.

On the way back to Jesselton we called at the Suluk island of Mangalam, and looked for Suluks. We did not find any. The Japs burnt the houses and departed.

(Signed) Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed)

SWORN before me, M.G.Dickson, Captain, No. 8 W.C.I.T. this sixteenth day of March, 1946, detailed to examine the above by the C in C ALFSEA

(Signed) M. G. Dickson, Capt.

Certified true copy.

(signed) M.G.Dickson.  
Capt. 9.5.46.

ベチー・ビン・O・K・K・ハサン

イナナム在住、ベチー・ビン・ハサン、四十二才  
ハ正式ニ宣誓ノ上、陳述ス。

私ハ中國人ノ兩親ヲ持チ、四十二年前「サシダ  
カン」ニ生レマシタ。私ハ二十四年前ニ、マホメ  
ツト教ヲ採リマシタ。私ノ家ハ現在「イナナム」  
ニ在リマス。私ハ其土地デ出來ル煙草ノ商賣人ヲ  
シテオリマシタガ日本軍ニ占領サレル直前ニ米穀  
ノ取引ヲヘジメマシタ。現在私ハ無職デアリマス。

一九四三年十月九日ノ叛亂ノ時ハ、私ハ「イナ  
ナム」ニ住ンデ居リマシタ。私ハソノ戰鬪ニ參加  
シマセンデシタガ、十月九日―十日ノ晩ニ、有力  
ナ不正規軍ノ一人ガ私ノ家ニ來テ、ダスン人トバ  
シヤウ人ノ一隊ヲ集メテ、不正規軍ニ參加セヨト  
言ヒマシタ。私ハ若干ノダスン人及バシヤウ人ニ  
話シテ、十三日ニ「イナナム」ニ集合スル様ニ言  
ヒマシタ。其ノ日ニハソノ中六十人程ガ町ニ入ッ  
テ來マシタガ彼等ハ日本兵ヲ見ルト直グ散ツテ仕  
舞ヒマシタ。私自身モ妻子ヲ連レテ「クラムブナ」  
迄逃ゲテ、其處ニ二週間滞在シマシタ。

十月二十八日、二人ノ支那探偵ト若干ノバシヤウ  
人ガ、皆銃ヲ携行シテ夜ノ間ニ私ノ家ニ來テ、私



Doc 5209

ト妻ヲ逮捕シマシタ。私違ハ貨物自動車デ、「ジエセルトン」ノ日本陸軍官ノ家ニ通レテ行カレマシタ。陸軍官ハ、私ガ不正規軍ノ指揮官ニホツタノハ本當カト尋ネマシタ。私ハ「イ、エ」ト答ヘマシタ。スルト彼ハ私ノ頭ヲナイフデ打チマシタ。翌日妻ト私ハ「ジエセルトン」ノ憲兵隊ニ通レテ行カレマシタ。其處デハ私違ハ何モ裁判ハ受ケマセンデシタガ、訊問ヲ受ケマシタ。私ハ「イナナム」デ日本人ヲ一人殺シタト責メラレマシタ。之ハ本當デハナカツタノデ、私ハソノ様ニ答ヘマシタ。ソレカラ長谷川ト云フ一人ノ憲兵ガ、私ヲ散々毆打シマシタ。私ヲ毆打シテカラ、彼ハ私ノ妻ノ居タ隣ノ部屋ニ行キマシタ。私ハ彼ガ妻ニ訊問ヲシ、散々毆打スルノヲ聞キマシタ。ソレカラ私ノ妻ハ釋放サレマシタガ、私ハ二年間ノ懲役ニナルダラウ、ト憲兵隊長ニ言ハレマシタ。私ハ十一月一日頃監獄ニ移サレマシタ。

此レカラ後ノ月ハ、私ガ「ジエセルトン」監獄ニ居ル内ニ、澤山ノ支那人地方住民ガ逮捕サレテ、監獄ニ送ラレテ來マシタ。監房毎ニ七、八名位入レラレマシタ。彼等ハ「ツウアラシ」「メンガタル」「テリボク」「イナナム」「ベナシベン」「ジエセルトン」及「コタ、ベラツド」デ逮捕サ

2. ★

Doc 5209

レマシタ。彼等ガ逮捕サレタノハ、叛亂ニ参加シ  
タト日本人ニ疑ハレタカラデシタ。私ハ監獄内デ  
彼等ニ話シカケル事ガ出来マシタ。、、、之等ノ  
支那人ニ話カケタ結果、彼等ノ中デ裁判ニカケラ  
レタリ、辨解スル事ヲ許サレタ者ハ、一人モナカ  
ツタコトハ確かデス。彼等ハ唯訊問サレ、殴打サ  
レ、時ニハ、長期ノ懲役ヲ云ヒ渡サレタノデシタ。

或ル日、一九四四年ノ一月カ二月ダツタと思ヒ  
マスガ、早朝私ハ澤山ノ支那人ト其他ノ俘虜ガ、  
監房カラ引キ出サレルノヲ見マシタガ、彼等ノ手  
ハ其時後手ニ縛ラレテ居リマシタ。數名ノ憲兵ガ  
之等俘虜ヲ引卒シテオリマシタ。『オーストラリ  
ア』一人ガ分列行進ヲヤツタ時ニ、私ハ此ノ兵隊ノ  
内、四名ヲ見付ケマシタ。彼等ハヌクシナ、稻葉、  
ムカイ、ナカラデアリマシタ。私ハ彼等ヲ再ビ認  
メル事ガ出来マシタ。私ハ之等ノ憲兵ト他ノ若干  
ノ日本人ガ、俘虜ヲ監獄ノ外ヲ通ツテキル鐵道線  
路ノ方ニ、行軍サセテ行クノヲ見マシタ。其後ニ  
起ツタ事ハ見マセンデシタガ、機關車ヤ自動貨車  
ガ出テ行ク音ヲ聞キマシタ。私ハ前記四名ノ憲兵  
ト他ノ日本人ガ、其ノ日ニ此ノ地方住民ヲ連レズ  
ニ歸ツテ來タノヲ見マシタガ、ソレ以來、此ノ人  
々ニ會ツタ事ハアリマセン。後ニ私ハ俘虜ノ數名

★

3.

Doc 5209

ガ其ノ日死刑ニサレ、残りハ銃殺サレタト聞キマシタ。俘虜ハ約一七〇名居タノデス。

私ハマレー語、ダスン語、バシヤウ語バカリデナク、幾ツカノ支那語ノ方言ヲ話ス事ガ出来マシタノデ、日本人ハ私ガ投獄サレルト直グ、私ヲ通譯トシテ使ヒ始メマシタ。私ハ日本語ヲ話シマセシガ、彼等ハ支那語デ私ニ話ス日本人ノ通譯モ使ツテ居リマシタ。彼等ハ時々私ラ一語ニ通レテ出ル事モアリマシタガ、私ガ何時モ住ンデ居タ所ハ監獄デシタ。

此ノ頃、日本人ハ西海岸ノ沖合ニアル島々ノ住民デアルサルク人ガ、叛亂ニ参加シタト云フコトヲ聞キマシタ。彼等ガ参加シタカ如何カハ、私自身知リマセン。一九四四年二月、日本人ノ一行ガボートデ「ジエセルトン」カラ「マシタナニ」ト云フ之等ノ島ノ一ツニ行キ、私ヲ通譯トシテ同道シマシタ。一行ノ概算ハ憲兵十三名、日本兵二四名、土民ノ警官六名デアリマシタ。此ノ一行ノ憲兵ノ内、六名ノ名ヲ私ハ知ツテ居リマス。即チ稻葉、遠藤、ヌクシナ、内山、木内、ヤマカタ（後ニ「シブ」ニ轉任シタト思ヒマス）デアリマシタ。私違ハ又一名ノサルク人ト、トン、アー、セオン

★  
4



Doc 5209

★

5.

ト云フ支那人ヲ連レテ行キマシタ。

私達ハ夜十一時頃「シエセルトン」ヲ出發シテ、翌日、早朝「マシタナニ」島ニ着キマシタ。私達が上陸シタ時、憲兵ト土民ノ警官カ村中ヲ廻ツテ、人々ニ二軒ノ大キナ家ニ集合スル様ニ傳ヘマシタ。之ハ「K G . マシタナニ」ノ主要ナ村デシタ。彼等ハ又數名ノ人ヲ、島ノ他ノ側（東側）ニヤツテ其處カラ「K G . マシタナニ」ヘ、人々ヲ連レテ來サセルヤウニシマシタ。之等ノ人々ハ後デ、ハジ・サリウヲ長トシテヤツテ來マシタ。結局此ノ主要ナ村ニハ、約二百名ノ人々ガ一語ニ集合シマシタ。マレー語ヲ話セタ憲兵ノ一人ガ、其時人々ニ、リム・テイシ・フアツトト云フ支那人ノ不正規兵ガ、島ノ中ニ隠レテ居ナイカト尋ネマシタ。サルク人ノ一人ガ「居リマセン」ト答ヘマシタ。此ノサルク人ハ前ニ出ル様ニ言ハレマシタ。マジユタト云フ日本人ノ通譯ガ、此ノ男ヲ家ノ外ニ連レ出シテ、刀デ殺シマシタ。私ハ此ノ事が起ルノヲ見マシタ。ソレカラ通譯ハ家ニ戻ツテ來テ、又質問ガ重ネラレマシタ。サルク人ハ恐レテ仕舞ツテ答ヘマセンデシタ。マジユタハ其處デ、サルク人ヲ一人捕ヘテ、彼ヲ毆打シマシタ。サルク人ハ怒號シテ、彼等ノ一人ハ槍ヲ投ゲ付ケマシタガ、

Doc 5209

6. 半

ソノ爲ニ土民ノ警官ガ一人負傷シマシタ。人々ハ  
逃走シ始メマシタ。日本人ハ機關銃ヲ群集ニ向ケ、  
私ニ彼等ガ其ノ擧デ靜カニシナイト射撃スルゾト  
叫ブ様ニ言ヒマシタ。ソレテ彼等ハ動かズニキマ  
シタ。ソレカラ憲兵ノ一人ガ、サルク人ノ名簿ヲ  
讀ミ上ゲマシタ。土民ノ警官ガ之等ノ人々ヲ捕ヘ  
手ヲ縛リマシタ。私ハ日本人ハ此ノ名簿ヲ他ノサ  
ルク人ノ島ノ長カラ入手シタモノダト思ヒマス。  
其ノ日ノ夕刻六時頃ニ私達一同ハボートニ乗ツテ、  
逮捕サレタ五八名ノサルク人ヲ一諸ニ連れテ、「  
ジェセルトン」ニ歸リマシタ。

之等ノサルク人ハ先ヅ「ジェセルトン」ノ憲兵隊  
ヘ連れテ行カレマシタガ、其處デ彼等ハ夫々、彼  
等ノ名前ノ戔ツタ一枚ノ紙ヲ渡サレマシタ。私ハ  
其ノ時彼等ト一諸ニ居リマシタ。彼等ハソレカラ  
監獄ニ連れテ行カレマシタ。其後毎日一週間程ノ  
間、五、六名ノ憲兵ガ監獄ニ來テ、數名ノサルク  
人ヲ訊問ノ爲、隊ヘ連れテ行キマシタ。サルク人  
ガ訊問サレテ居ル間、私ハ時々通譯トシテ使ハレ  
タモノデシタ。憲兵ガ何時モ尋ネル事ハ、彼等ガ  
颯風ノ時ニ爲シタ事、彼等ガ税關ヲ襲撃シ、若シ  
クハゴムヲ焼却シタカニ就テデアリマシタ。若シ  
サルク人ガ「否」ト答ヘルト、彼ハ四呎位アル符

Doc 5209

官ノ棍棒位ノ太サノ棒デ毆打サレマシタ。彼等ハ  
身体中毆打サレマシタ。毆打ノ最中ニ、日本人ガ  
言ツタ通りノ事ヲシタト認メル者モアリマシタ。  
其等ガ本當ノ告白デアツタカ、又ハ彼等ガ余リニ  
虐待サレタノデ、單ニソレヲ認メタノカ、私ニハ  
解リマセン。裁判ハアリマセンデシタ。時ニハ、  
サルク人が縛ラレテ、胃袋ガ一杯ニナルマデ水ヲ  
喉ニ注ギ込マレマシタノヲ見タ事ガアリマス。ソ  
レカラ憲兵ハ其ノ男ノ胃袋ノ上ニ飛ビ乗ツタリ、  
又ハ足蹴ニスルノデシタ。拷問ノ最中ニ本當ニ死  
ンダ者ハ見マセンデシタガ、大抵ノ者ハ引キズリ  
去ラレル時ニハ瀕死ノ状態デシタ。毎日監獄デハ  
之等ノ拷問ノ結果死ンダ者ガ澤山アリマシタ。監  
獄デハ彼等ニ醫療ガ與ヘラレタト云フ事ハ見タ事  
モナケレバ、聞イタ事モアリマセン。彼等ノ食べ  
タ食物ハ、儼カノサゴベイダケデシタ。死体ガ如  
何處理サレタカハ知リマセン。私ハサルク人が憲  
兵ノ夫々一人宛ニ依ツテ、腹デ打タレタリ、拷問  
サレタリシタノヲ、自ラ目撃シタ事ヲ嚴肅ニ陳述  
致シマス。其ノ憲兵達ノ名前ハ、最初「マンタナ  
ニ」ニ行ツタ時ニ擧ゲテアリマス。島ニ行ツタ事  
ノナイ他ノ憲兵モ、之等ノ拷問ニ加ヘツテ居リマ  
シタ。彼等全部名前ハ知リマセン。サルク人モ少

7.



Doc 5209

數ヲ除イテハ名前ヲ知リマセン。私ハバンダ  
・アリト、O・T・アイサツトガ、ムカサニ  
打タレ拷問サレタノヲ見マシタ。私ハバンダリマ  
スイブルガ、遠藤ニ鞭デ打タレ拷問サレタノヲ見  
マシタ。私ハタツウングガ、林長ニ鞭デ打タレ  
拷問サレタノヲ見マシタ。私ハマスギガ、長谷川  
ニ鞭デ打タレ拷問サレタノヲ見マシタ。之等ノ人  
々ハ皆毆打ノ後數日デ「ジエセルトン」デ死ニマ  
シタ。彼等ガ死ンダノハ、何レノ場合モ上記ノ人  
々カラ受ケタ鞭打ニノミ起因シタ事ハ疑ヒノ余地  
ガアリマセン。彼等ハ皆拷問ノ前ハ又夫ナ人ニ見  
エマシタ。稻葉、ヌクシナ、ウチヤマ、キウチ、  
ヤマカタモ又私ノ面前デサルク人ヲ亂打シマシタ  
ガ、其等ノサルク人ハ其後間モナク死亡シマシタ。  
然シ彼等ガ鞭打ラシタサルク人ノ名前ハ知リマセ  
ン。

8★

[illegible]

Doc 5209

☆ 6

Dec 5209

ナニ」島ニハ居ナイト言ヒマシタ。彼等ハ何レモ  
サウ言フト殴打サレマシタ。

之等ノ六名ノ男ガ翌日如何ナツタカラ申上デマセ  
タ。朝、ヤマカ・トマスダト他ノ二人ノ日本兵ガ  
之等ノ男ヲ獄屋敷ニシテ小島ニ運レテ行キマシタ。  
私ハ老人達ガ遭イデ、彼等ガサルク人ノブラウニ  
乗ツテ出テ行クノヲ見マシタ。彼等ヘリム・テイ  
ン・ファット・トサルク人ノ不正義兵ヲ捜索ニ  
行クノダト聞キマシタ。其ノ午後、私ハ其ノボ  
トガ、六名ノ老人ヲ乗セズニ歸ツテ來ルノヲ見マ  
シタ。日本人ガ彼等ヲ其ノ小島デ殺害シタト聞キ  
マシタ。

私達ハ其ノ同僚寺院デ第一夜ヲ明カシマシタ。翌  
朝、日本人ハ老人達ガ運レテ行カレテキル間ニ、  
婦人達ニジヤングルノ中ニ行ツテ、リム・テイ  
ン・ファット及オマ・チエキンヲ授シ、且日本人到着  
ノ前日、村カラ逃亡シタ六名ノサルク青年ヲ運レ  
戻シテ來ル様ニ命ジマシタ。婦人達ガ捜索ニ出テ  
キル間、日本人ハ寺ノ傍デ待ツテ居リマシタ。彼  
等ハ村カラ卵ヤ鶏ヲ取ツタリ、家カラ他ノ物ヲ奪  
ツタリシマシタ。夕方ニ婦人達ハ歸ツテ來テ、誰

10. +



Doc 5209

を居ナカツタト言ヒマシタ。

同日ノ夕方、日本人ハ島ノ北方ノ台地カラ、村ニ食物ヲ捜シニ降りテ來タサルク青年ヲ一人捕ヘマシタ。訊問サレルト彼ハ、島ニハ未ダ五人ノサルク人ガ隠レテキルト答ヘマシタ。私達ハ此ノ男ノ手ヲ縛リ、彼ヲ一箇ニ起レテKGヲ出發シテ「南陽」ニ下リ、其處デ夜ヲ明カシマシタ。島人ニ私達ガ居ナクナツタト云フ印象ヲ具ヘル様ニ、私達ノボートヘ「ツウアラン」ノ沖合ニヤラレマシタ。

翌朝日本人ハ全島ヲ搜索スル爲ニ、三隊ニ編成シマシタ。一隊ハ木内ノ指揮デ島ノ西海岸沿ヒニ進ラレマシタ。第二隊ハ私ガ從ツテ島ノ中央部ニ行動シ、清水ガ指揮ヲシマシタ。第三隊ハヤマカタノ責任デ、島ノ東側ニ行動シ、「KGマントナニ」ニ北方カラ集マツテ行ク様ニ命ゼラレマシタ。トン・アン・セオンハ此ノ隊ト一箇ニ行キマシタ。私ノ隊ニハ清水少尉、遠藤及機關銃ヲ持ツタ兵士ガ二名居リマシタ。私達ガ余リ進ク行カナイ内ニ一十五分乃至二〇分位！ 島ノ西側ニ銃聲ヲ聞キマシタ。私達ハ此ノ銃聲ガ其ノ方向デ行動シテキ

11. \*

Doc 5209

12. ★

タ第一隊カラ来タニ造ヒナイト思ヒマシタ。私ノ  
隊ハ全部直ニ前進ノ方ニ急行シマシタ。私達ガ  
急行シテキル間ニ砲ヲサレテキルノヲ聞キマシタ。  
私達ハ砲ノ現地ニ到着シマシタ。ソレハジャ  
ングルト海岸間ノ草ヤ灌木ノ茂ツタ一帯ノ土地デア  
リマシタ。

ソレハEGカラ四〇〇ヤード位デ、其處カラEG  
ノ一部が見エマシタ。私ハ酒業、木内ト日本人ノ  
一隊ノ頭目ヲ見マシタ。ソシテ五〇ヤード位離レ  
テ、サルク婦人ノ一團ガジャングルカラ程遠クナ  
イ處ニ、一處ニナツテキルノヲ見マシタ。地面ニ  
ハ二名ノ日本兵ガ死ンデ横タハツテ居リマシタ。  
一名ハ肩ニ負傷シテ居リマシタ。ソレハ槍ヲ付ケ  
ラレタノデシタ。酒業ハ頭ニ切傷ガアリ、木内ハ  
負傷シテ居マシタ。(股ノ附根ダツタト思ヒマス)  
之等二人ノ意兵ト三名ノ負傷シテキナイ日本兵ハ、  
小銃ヤピストルヲジャングルノ中ヘ射チ込ンデキ  
マシタガ、其處ニハ數名ノサルク人ノ男が見エマ  
シタ。日本人ハ婦人ヲ射撃シテハ居リマセンデシ  
タ。私ハ地上ニサルク人ノ數名ノ男ノ死体ヲ見ル  
事ガ出来マシタ。何名居タカハ印上ゲル事ガ出来

Doc 5209

マセン。

私ノ隊ガ現場ニ到着シタ時ニ、清水少尉ハ機銃銃ヲ擲行シテキタ私ノ隊ノ二名ノ部下ニ、日本語ヲ命令ヲ與ヘマシタ。彼等ハ直チニサルク人ノ男達ノ居サリナジヤングルノ像ト、ジヤングルノ附近ノ現場ニ居ル婦人ノ一團ニ對準ラシマシタ。對準ガ終ツタ恰度其ノ時、私ハ第三隊ガヤマカタト共ニ到着スルノヲ見マシタ。(彼等ハ私ノ後ヨリ遠クカラ來タノデスガ、機銃銃ヲ擲行シテ居リマセンデシタ) 叔ハトングモ來タカ如何カ思ヒ出セマセン。對準後、私ハヤマカタト共ニ、直グ行イテ清水、ヌクシナ、ムカキ、稻葉ガ預備着ノ處へ行ツテ、ピストルヲ彼等ヲ對ツノヲ見マシタ。彼自身負傷シテ居タノデス。死者ノ數ハ何カ不在ノ男ト、婦女子總五〇名デシタ。

之等ノ婦人達ハ第一日目ニ、前EGカラEGニ呼バレテ來タ婦人達デ、恰度自分達ノ村ニ歸ラセトシテ居タノデシタ。彼等ハ日本人ガ居ナクナツタモノト思ツタノカモ知レマセン。寂サレタ男達ハ、日本人カラ隠レテキタサルク人デシタ。最初ニ攻撃シタノハ、サルク人カ日本人カ、私ハ知リマセ

★

13.



Doc 5209

14 \*

ン。私ハサルク人が長子銃ヲ持ツテキルノヲ一人モ見タ事ガアリマセン。彼等ハ槍カ炬カヲ持ツテ居タルケデス。

日本人ハ彼等ガ殺シタルク人ヲ埋葬シマセンデシタ。

私ハサハート共に潜ツテ、日本人ノ死者ヲ監視スル様ニ言ハレマシタ。日本人ハ何處カ近所ニ潜リマシタ。彼等ハ誰カラ使ニ出シテ、彼等ノ死者ヤ負傷者ヲ救セル事ガ出来ル様ニ、モーターボートニ乗ル様ニ命ジマシタ。ボートハ上ツテ来マシタ。ソシテ私達ノ居タ處カラ少シ南方ノ海岸沖合ニ停止シマシタ。ボートが停止シテキタ處マデ、二名ノ死タト二名ノ負傷者ヲ運レテ行クノニ、一艘ノブラウが用ヒラレマシタ。ボートハ其處ニ定ヲ下シテ居リマシタ。

マジュサハソレカラ私ニ、日本人ト一箇ニEGマデ来ル様ニ言ヒマシタ。私達ハ婦人達ノ居タ場所マデ行キマシタ。トングト私ハ婦人達カラ金拾輪ト金ヲ取り去ル様ニ命ゼラレマシタ。土民ノ警官ハ遣ヒヤラレマシタ。憲兵ト兵隊ハ婦人達ノ手ヲ縛リ、ソレカラロープデ彼等ヲ一緒ニ縛リ付ケマ

Doc 5209

15 ★

シタ。ロープノ端ハ同教寺院ノ圍柱ニ固ク結ビ置  
ケラレマシタ。婦人違ハ泣キ叫ンデ居リマシタ。  
ソレカラ彼等ハ機關銃デ射タレマシタ。誰ガ射撃  
ノ命令ヲ與ヘタカハ解リマセン。清水ガ其ノ隊ヲ  
監督シテ居リマシタ。

銃ガ射撃ヲ止メタ時、憲兵ガ未ダ生キテキタ婦人  
違ヲ彼等ノピストルデ射テマシタ。之ヲシタノハ  
兵隊デハナクテ憲兵デシタ。此ノ仕事ハピストル  
デ行ハレマシタ。

死者ハ其處ニ遺サレマシタ。彼等ノ數ハ約二〇名  
乃至三〇名デ、彼等ノ中ニハ子供ガ若干居リマシ  
タ。

ソレカラ日本人ハ村ニ放火シ、ボートニ戻リマシ  
タ。私違ハ其ノ脱出發シマシタ。爾途エンデンノ  
故障ガアリマシタ。私違ハ其ノ夜ボートデ夜ヲ明  
カシ、翌日午前九時頃「ジエセルトン」へ差キマ  
シタ。

.....

日本人ハ私が聞イタ處デハ、婦人違ヲ殺シタ理由  
ハ何モ與ヘマセンデシタ。私違ガ立去ルトキ意圖  
ハ「我々ハ之等ノ者ヲ生カシテ置クコトハ出来ナ

Doc 5209

16. A

イノデ全部殺シテシマツタ「ト言ヒマシタ。

此ノ凶悪サレタル至サルクス人ノ中デ「ベジ　サ  
リア「ト呼ス一人ダケノ名前ヲ私ハ知ツテイマス。  
彼ハ日本人ノ命令ニ従リ東南方ニ在ル所カラEG  
ヘ女ヲ連れテ来タ一信侶デアリマス。彼ガ最初  
ニ私ヲ誘導サレ責傷シテソコニ倒レタトキ清水、  
ムカキ及ヤマカガガ各自彼ノカラダニピストルヲ  
打込ンダノヲ私ハ目撃シマシタ。

此ノ二回目ニ来タ日本ノ憲兵ハ木内及田原ヲ除イ  
テ全部ガ此ノ同教寺院ニ於ケル被害ニ立合ヒマシ  
タ。

此ノ後述・三日シテ、日本人ハ「マンダナニ」島  
ノ第三回目ノ訪問ニ私ヲ連れテ行キマシタ。トン  
ダハ今度ハ私等ト一緒ニ来マセンデシタ。今度来  
タ日本人ノ名前ハ思ヒ出セマセン。私達ハ僅カ三  
乃至四時間其ノ島ニ居タダケデシタ。私達ハ島デ  
生存者ヲ一生モ見マセンデシタガ、日本人ハ村デ  
見付ケタ家鴨ヲ持テ歸リマシタ。私達ハ二ヶ所ノ  
村墾ノ現場ニ行ツテ見マシタ。同教寺院ノ死体ハ  
発見サレズニアリマシタ。悪臭ガシテ居リマシタ。



Doc 5209

17. 4

海邊ニ近イ死體ノ中ニハ矢クナツテ居タノモアツ  
タ被ニ見エマシタ。彼等ハ遅レ去ラレテ廻轉サレ  
タカ、若シクハ満潮デ流ヒ流サレタカモ知レマセ  
ン。「ジエセルトン」ニ歸ル途中私達ハ「マンガ  
ラム」ノサルク人ノ島ニ立寄ツテ、サルク人ヲ援  
シマシタ。誰モ發見シマセンデシタ。日本人ハ家  
々ヲ燒イテ出發シマシタ。